THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon the Most Important Topics of the Hour.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Civil Rights.

From the Tribune. Whatever else may fail, we trust that Mr. Trumbull's bill extending legal protection to the civil rights of blacks, which has already passed the Senate, will soon pass the House also. That it is urgently needed the action of Southern legislatures abundantly prove. Say, if you can, that all the direct and positive testimeny of white outrages on the freedmen is false-and there is more of it that can be cited in support of any fact in history-yet the single fact that no single Southern legislature has yet recognized the right of blacks to the civil rights accorded to every white alien suffices to prove the need of such legislation by Congress as Mr. Trumbull's bill provides. We believe no single Southern State has yet enabled blacks to sue and be sued, to give testimony and rebut testimony, on equal terms with whites. All that they do, under the pressure of necessity, is meanly, grudgingly, shabbily done. What can be more absurd than to provide that a black may testify in cases between blacks and whites, not when the parties are both white? he would ever swear falsely, would he not be likely to do so in a case between a white and a black? And it his oath can be taken in cases where he will naturally have a bias, why not in cases where he is likely to have none?

Consider the case of a riotous white attack on a colored school kept by a white woman. A black who witnessed the outrage is called to tell what he knows, and turned off because the schoolma'am was white like the rowdies; so he is not a competent witness unless he can swear that the roughs assaulted also a pupil; then he may be. Why is the distinction made but to insult and degrade the blacks?

The Cincinnati Commercial has a letter from a correspondent travelling through Mississippi, who states that the barbarous Vagrant law re cently passed by the Rebel State Legislature is rigidly enforced, and under its provisions the freed slaves are rapidly being re-enslaved. No negro is allowed to buy, rent, or lease any real estate; all minors of any value are taken from their parents and bound out to planters; and freedman who does not contract year's labor is taken up as a vagrant. The officers of the Freedmen's Bureau are often not accessible, and the freedmen are kept back, by the distance, from complaining. Finally, as the writer estimates, it would take an army of twenty thousand men to compel the planters to do justice to the freedmen.

Mr. Trumbull's bill takes right hold of this matter, and subjects the oppressors to pains and penalties which they will seldem choose to invoke. We pray that it be passed soon, even though it should cost the Copperheads and impenitent Rebels more than they can well afford to pay for the powder they will expend in celeb rating the veto.

Loyalty in Texas.

From the Tribune. Andrew J. Hamilton is a Unionist on whose loyalty there is no discount. He was elected to Congress in 1859 over the regular Democratic cancillate, because the latter, with the entire regular ticket, was for secession, while the people were not. When the other Texas members seceded from Congress, in 1864, he staid and made a hearty Union speech. He went home a Unionist, remained there a Unionist, until he had to flee for his life; then he came North a Ut ionist, and spoke often and zealously for the Union and the war. He went back a Unionist when he could do so, and was appointed Governor as a Unionist. And now he sends a message to the Convention recently assembled to recon-

struct the state, wherein he says:-"It is a favorite phrase of many that 'this is a white man's governmen;' and it is declared to be the main duty of these who represent the people, at the present time, to take care that it shall continue to be so. I thank God that this is a white man's Government; and I hambly trust that the time will never come when it shall cease to be so. But if, by the occiaration that this is a white man's govern-ment, it is meant that the black man is to se excluded from its benefits, and forever wholly debarred from the exercise of jobifical privileges under it, then I most respectfully take issue with the proposition, as matter of fact, and with the views of those by whom it is man ained. Black men do new enjoy, and have lorg enjoyed, the exercise of political privileges, as well as of civil rights, under the Government of the

Uni ed States. "The election of a President of the United States publit by possibility be determined by the votes of black men, in the great State of New York. Is it, then, a matter of act that this Government is not the Government of the black man as we las of the white? And if, in the pas, black men have enjoyed civil rights, and been admitted to the exercise of political privileges under the Government of the United States, is it like y that the emancipation, which is regarded by a majority of the nation as a great and glorious event in the history of the human race, will not be followed, in due time, by the enment of the rights and privileges of the people

hary ment of the rights and privileges of the people who are declared to be entrauchised?

"In my judgment, gentlemen, it is the part of wisdom to provide in the organic aw of the State that the freedmen in our misst shall enjoy civil rights on an equality with the white population of the State. More than this. I believe it would be unwise to exe ude the freedmen in our midst from the exercise of postical privileges, by making the enjoyment of those privileges depend upon the accident of birth

-Nobly spoken this, as becomes its loyal and large-hearted author. And now we will see how the ex-Rebels who rule the Convention will respond to it.

The Reconstruction of Hungary. Fr. m the Tribune.

The relation of Austria to Hungary, and the gradual recovery by the latter of her old constitutional rights, are, at present, among the most interesting questions of European politics. By the rescript of September 20, 1865, the Emperor renounced the policy of reducing Hungary to the rank of an Austrian province, and of consolidating it with all the other crown-lands into one equally administered empire. The rescript was a frank acknowledgment that the resistance of the Hungarians to the centralizing policy of the Austrian Government had proved to be in-

portion of the chief Hungarian demands. The Hungarians have shown, at this import ant crisis of their national history, a remarkable firmness. The party differences prevailing during the year 1861 were not afready disregarded, but the three different parties which again appeared during the electoral campaign—Old Conserva-Liberal Constitutionalists ("Address party"), and Radical Constitutionalists ("Resointion party")—drew nearer to each other, and united in the advocaby of a national platform common to all of them. The yiews of the Diet, which was opened by the Emperor on December 14 by a speech higher acceptable to the Hungarians, have been defined with admirable clear-ness in an address drawn up by Mr. Deak, and

surmountable, and that the Government was

willing to attempt a reconciliation, which, of

course, involved a recognition of at least a large

ness in an address drawn up by Mr. Deak, and presented on Kebruary 3.6 the Dict.

The great always the Hungarians it to, reobtain a full mooration of the "Programment in the last century," by which the disease of Austria; in the last century, bound itself to respect the constitutional rights of the Hungarians, together with a restoration of the bld landmarks of the ting-dom. He fore 1849, Transylvania, Croatia, Sciavonia, and Dalmatta formed parts of Hungary, which con tained a population disease it in an and 500, 2 or nearly one half of the total nopulation of Austria. Ill Tota, the Austrian Covernment, in

infringement of the old rights of Hungary, the Austrian Government tried to turn the national aspirations which have, of late, played so im-portant a part in the political history of Europe, to their advantage, and to incite the non-Magyar nationalities of the countries belonging to the Hungarian crown against the Magyars, the predominant race. The great diversity of races in the eccuntries furnished to shrewd statesmen a most favorable ground for such operations, as will be seen from the following race statistics:—

38 400 875 197 140,826 4.906 2.349

..1,484.048 4.606,604 2,462 361 4.369 234 570,559 This table shows that the non-Magyar nationalities combined have a large majority over the Magyars, and the endeavors of the Austrian Government to incite the former against the latter were not altogether quanccessful. The Germans and Roumanians in Transylvania prevailed upon the Diet of their Province to send deputies to the Austrian Parliament at Vienna, not withstanding the protest of Hungary; and the Croatians, although they did not take the same step, showed as intention of separating permanently their union with Hangary and of uniting with their kindred in Austria and Turkey for the for-mation of a Servian nation. Even in Hungary proper, a large number of the Selavi appeared to be eager to ally themseives with the Austrian Government against the Magyar nationality,

Notwithstanding this very serious danger, the Hungarians have been successful in their resistance to the centralizing policy of the Austrian Government, and the latter has publicly confessed its inability to break this resistance. Of course, the Hungarians make a full recon-ciliation dependent upon the restoration of their former frontiers, and the Austrian Government has not only ceased its opposition to the accom-plishment of this desire, but it has used its influence both in Transylvania and Croatia for inducing the provincial Diets to resume their former relation to the Hungarian crown. The Austrian Government has requested the Diets of those two provinces to send their deputies to the Hungarian Diet at Pesth. Both have com-plied with this request (the Crotian Diet by a majority of only lour), and the Magyars will have the great satisfaction of seeing again the whole territory connected with the Hungarian

crown represented at their Det.

The Magyars disayow any intention to suppress the other nationalities of the Hungarian territory; but this, of course, does not exclude an inevitable tendency to consolidate gradually the Hungarian countries into one political body, and to strengthen more and more the Magyar ascendancy. With regard to Austria, any sucess that may further attend the endeavors of the Hungarians will promote the schemes of the 'dualists," who want to dissolve Austria into at least two portions, entirely independent of each other in their administration. Both questionsthat of the different and conflicting national ties within the borders of the lands connected with the Hungarian crown and the relation of Hungary to Austria-constitute problems the somtion of which is beset with more than ordinary difficulties, and will, undoubledly, form an interesting chapter in the history of the second half of the ninuteenth century.

Trade with British America-A New Bill. From the Times.

The bill to regulate trade with the British North American Provinces, printed at length in our columns on Wednesday, affords ground for hoping that the Committee of Ways and Means are not unmindful of the embarrassment with which the country is threatened as a consequence of the sudden breaking off of the Reciprocity negotiation.

The scope of the measure as now submitted is

not more comprehensive than that of the memorandum with which the Committee repelled the Provincial overtures. In its details, however, a decided improvement is observable. Prohibitory duties have been in many instances exchanged for duties which, though yet high, are by comparison favorable; and the ad valorem principle has been adopted extensively, instead of a uniform series of specific duties. The free list proposed remains absurdly small embracing but five articles, only one of which is exported by Canada. The duties to be levied upon lumber are no longer extravagant, and are graduated not unjustly. Whatever be their amount, they will be paid by the American consumer, for the uperiority of the Canadian article renders its admission into our market indispensable. In a lew cases, as our mercantile realers have no doubt observed, prohibitory rates are adhered to, and in yet others a reduction may be urged. without forgetting what is due to our own producers.

For manufactures the Committee make no provision. May we not with confidence open our markets to products of Provincial industry not embraced within the present scuedule, in consideration of our manufactures being admitted into the Provinces on equitable terms? By such an arrangement one of the oldest ob ections to the expiring treaty would be ob-

In the enumeration of equivalents which form the provise appended to the bill, we discover two omissions, both important, and both the more notable because indicated by the original memorandum of the Provincial delegates. We allude to the expressed readiness of Canada to assimilate her patent laws to those of the United States, and also to adapt her excise duties upon beer, spirits, and tobacco to the United States standard, with the view of preventing illicit standard, with the view of preventing trade. Did the Committee overlook the posed concessions? They seem to us sudiciently iberal and important, not only to call for notice, but to justify correspondingly liberal concessions

But we will not attempt to discuss with minuteress the features of the measure as it stands, or to judge of the relative fitness of particular duties which it is proposed to levy on Provincial products. The chief value of the bill in his present shape we take to be the evidence It affords of a greater willingness on the part of the committee to enteriain the question of ree procal trade in a spirit worthy of its import ance. In looking at the terms of the proposition made by the representatives of the Provinces, we do not suppose that the scale of duties draft ed by the committee will be accepted without material reduction on almost every item. the subject is at least reopened. There is a possibility that negotiations may be re-uned while there is yet time to avert the complications incident to the threatening aspect of the fishery

It is to be hoped that the Wavs and Means Committee will consider the measure in the light of a basis for discussion and negotiation. than of a scheme to which they are irrevocably committed. In the latter sense, we ap prehend that it will be practically inoperative. since in the main it differs so widely from the Provincial plan. As the ground work of intelligent and friendly deliberation, it may be acceptable, and in this sense chiefly we consider it valuable.

The National Income—Its Steady and Un-paralleled Increase.

The increase of the National Treasury, from Customs duties at New York, the first three days of this week, has averaged \$626,370 a day, as follows:-Monday, \$969,839; Tuesday, \$446,271; Wednesday, \$463,000; making the total for the month of February, \$12,018.659, against only \$4,523,214 same month last year. This shows an increase in the month just closed of \$7,195,445. which contained a population dustribut Minne tous, The aggregate income from this source through the single port of New York thus far in the cur-Austria. Til Tile, the Austrian Covernaient, in rent fiscal year, commencing with July 1, 1865, other to break the power of the Hangarana des 18 \$10,205,621, or a monthly average of Sil,275, tached a number of stickings from the designationed prespectual to the enormous annual amount of

toms duties exclusively.

This revenue is specifically pledged to meet the annual coin-interest charge on the national debt, which, at the date of the latest official exhibit (December, 1865), stood at \$68,032,275. The disbursements on the coin laterest account through the United States Sub-Treasury in talls city, since the 1st of July, 1865, have been only \$29,277,534, or less than a third of the customs receipts of the office, which now holds a cash balance (in coin and currency) to the credit of the Government of \$106,128,646, against \$82,551,-643 on the 1st of February. The receipts of the office from all sources, in the past month, were ore hundred and torty-five and a half millions of dollars.

Government has also received two hundred

and twenty million dollars from internal revenue in the past thirty-three weeks of the current six million and six hundred thousand dollars which would give a yearly aggregate of nearly three hundred and forty-four million dollars. Added to the probable customs revenue in in, on the basis of the ruling price of gold, this would make the national income from both sources mentioned above, for the whole equal to five hundred and ninety million dollars in lawful money, or eighteen million dollars in excess of the calculation in our paper of the 17th ult. Add again to this the acticipated revenue from sales of public lands and other

million dollars in currency.
It would seem obvious, from these facts, that Secretary McCulloch can experience no insurmountable difficulty in his efforts to make adequate provision for all the recognized obligathe Government on or before maturity. as well as to resolutely inaugurate the policy of reducing the indebtedness, and strengthening the credit of the nation, which objects he steadily aims to accomplish by every legitimate means subject to his wise and patriotic control.

mi-celianeous sources, and we may fairly assume that the grand income of the National

Treasury for the year ending on the 30th of June

next, will approximate six hundred and tifty

The Recent Events at Washington and Our Relations With England and France. From the Herald.

The recent extraordinary events at Washington will doubtless create a European sensation in reference to American affairs. In England and France especially, we may be sure that the aristocratic party and the Imperial party will make the most of the rupture betwen President Johnson and the ruling radical faction of Congress to prove the instability and incurable discord and demoralization of the "great re-

The conflict between our Executive and Congress in reference to Southern restoration, we may expect, will be ventilated by our enemies abroad in every way calculated to prejudice our political system and our national credit. We shall, probably, have soon enough from the London Times and its co-laborers their old predictions revived, that the American Union has escaped the whirlpool of a great rebellion only to be shivered against the rock of reconstruction; that the sympathizing elements of the Northern democracy, which were powerless to assist the South during the war, will now, under cover of an Administration elected by the Union war party, prove sufficiently strong to break that party into pieces; to restore the peace democracy to power, and, with the aid of the South, thus reinstated in Congress, powerful and prompt to repudiate the national war debt as a peace offering to the South, and equally ready to establish the Southern back race under a system of State regula-tions, reviving everything of the old system of slavery but the name. From England and France we may reasonably look for this reading of our horoscope from the late startling events in Washington; or that the Union war party, broken up, will open the way to such a conflict of parties, factions, and sections as can only end in a Northern insurrection, and in the division of the Union, not into two, but into half a dozen wrangling confederacies of the South American

We cannot regard such European misrepresentations as improbable, when they have already been suggested by the debates in Congress. Nor one that they will ness off without prejudice to us, considering the mischievous consequences of such misrepresentations of our national cause and prospects during the war. What satisfactory explanation of the deadlock between the legislative and the executive departments at Washington can be made by our friends abroad, when there is no prospect of a con promise? Why may not Lord Clarendon sceept this state of things as giving him-an indefinite term of grace touching a settlement of those claims arising against England from the cepredations upon our commerce of Anglo-Rebel pirates or privateers? Why may not Louis apoleon say it is the fight of the Girondists and Jacobins in America, quietly instruct his Minis-ter of Foreign Affairs to notify the Government of the United States that the Emperor has changed his mind, and that the French troops, instead of being withdrawn from Mexico, would be reinforced for the protection of those interests which France cannot relinquish?

From our latest European advices it appears that Marshal Forey (the original commander of French Mexican expedition) had stated in the Imperial Senate "that the return of the French troops from Mexico could not take place so speedily as appeared to be desired in France, and he even advised that fresh reinforcements should be a nt out." To this M. Rouher responded "that Marshal Forey had expressed in his speech merely a private opinion, the views of the Government upon this subject being those contained in the speech from the throne and the crafts from the address." Now, the Emperor has no doubt been playing of these two meanbers of his Senate against each other; for he has s prestige to sustain at home and his promises to remember towards the United States. It is only the repetition of his double-dealing policy between Italy and the Pope, in reference withdrawal of the French troops from Rome. We shall not be surprised, however, it a few weeks hence Napoteon shall define his position to be that of Marshal Forey, under the idea toat pending our existing troubles at Washington there will be nothing to apprehend from Mr. eward's remonstrances. Acting under the same influences, we shall perhaps in due time have a enange in the present conciliatory tone of the leading British journals in regard to our com-plaints of British neutrality during the late Re-

Surely we have nothing to expect from the vigilant and jealous enemies in Europe of our popular institutions and our overshadowing power as a united people, but that they will turn our internal discords to the best account against us, in every way. Nor can we under-take to promise that the damages which may thus result to our political prestige abroad, and to our commercial and unancial interests, will be triffing, when from the present disagreements between Congress and the Executive the pros-pect is that the status of the Southern States and of parties in the North will be unsettled and productive only of violent party agitation for several years to come. Hence, in view of our foreign relations, as well as our domestic interests, we appeal to the Republican majorities of Congress to meet in council for the purpose of a harmonious understanding with the Execu tive, as the question of paramount importance to the country and to the party, at home and

Radical Campaign against the President.

The sprouting verdancy of those hopeful Republicans who, for the last five days, have been prophesying a reconciliation between the President and Congress, is nipped by an untimely trost. The Times, which has been the chief organ of the rose-water Republicans, published yesterday a Washington despatch (its editor is in Washington, with the best opportunities of information) describ up the energy, promp itude, and thereignness of the new radical cam salga against the President. As the facts are no doubt

six millions to be made up by the out-ports, in order to realize an estimate of \$180,000,000, as the aggregate of the year's revenue from Customs outles exclusively.

This revenue is specifically pledged to meet committee appointed at the caucus last Friday evening is thorough and intense in its determ nation for a break with Mr. Johnson. It has had several meetings on the subject, and has resolved to raise \$50,000, by levy upon office-holders and by subscription, for the vigorous prosecution of the war. It has decided to print and circulate enormous editions of Trumbull's and Fessengen's replies to the veto message, and of the slaborate and virulent attack made upon the President a few days since in the House by Mr. Williams, of Pennsylvania. It has made an assessment of \$20 upon each of the Union members of Congress, some of whom have paid up, and others are holding the matter under consideration. They propose also to make Jay Cooke treasurer of the organization, and to take rooms on Pennsylvania avenue as the headquarters of the new crusade. As everybody anticipated, Colonel Forney, D. D., has lest no time in presenting himself as a candidate for the honors and rewards of martyr-dom. He has sent an elaborate memorial to the committee, representing that the Chronicle is a losing concern, and appealing to them and heir constituents for substantial aid. The committee voted to give him the r printing, and to pay for and circulate as public documents such colto lats as may serve their turn. It is understood that the committee is also deliberating upon the most feasible means of crushing out all opposition in the Union ranks to their

It is smazing that any experienced politician could have anticipated anything but a vigorous war on the President after his veto message and anniversary speech. The speech clinched the nail driven by the message, and uxed his policy in respect to the main question on which the politics of the country now turn. As a Repubican contemporary remarks, with sagacious appreciation:— The question is not whether the view of the President, or of Congress, touching the continuance of the Freedmen's Bureau, and the enlargement of its powers, is the soundest and most beneficial. This proposition does not stand by itself. It is correlative to a whole system of ideas and measures which must either stand with it or fall with it." In vetoing that bill the President committed himself against the whole order of ideas, the entire system of policy, of the predominant faction of the Republican party. The very core of the Republican policy s a fussy philanthropy for the negro. Ever since that party was organized it has made the negro the grand pivot on which the whole politics of the country have turned. The veto is a vigorous blow at that system. It is the striking of the great bell in the tower to mark the beginning of a new era. For the last generation our politics have revolved about the negro; for the next they are to revolve about the Union. The veto brings out, in bold relief, a fundamental difference in whole mode or thought which prevails res pectively in the Capitol and the Presidential

This crisis was clearly foreseen as inevitable by all men of common discernment before Congress met. It President Johnson were of the same yielding temper as his predecessor, it might have been avoided. The radicals always gained gradually upon Mr. Lincoln, and never lailed, in the end, to carry their points. Mr. Johnson is made of sterner stuff. His singular tenacity of purpose makes him an unpromising subject for this kind of experimentation. He was too much in earnest to vapor and threaten in advance; but the very first opportunity of striking at the Congressional policy was im-proved. It was a word and a blow; the blow dealt first, the indignant words coming after-

The rage of Forney, and the copious overflowings of his vituperative denunciations, have a value as evidence quite out of proportion to the importance of the man. Forney is a great adept in the art of feathering his own nest. He is Secretary of the Senate and means to keep his place. His intercourse with a majority of the Senators is on a confidential footing. He has the means of knowing that the scurrilons abuse he is daily heaping on the President is not displeasing to those on whose votes he is de pendent. He no doubt judges as truly of the temper and views of a majority of the Senate as Mr. Speaker Coliax or Mr. Clerk McPherson did of the House, when, before the commencen ent of the session, they were candidates for reelection, and purchased what they wanted by ccessful subserviency. A popularity-hunter like Coltax is a vane pointing always in the direction of the wind. He bet, with a member of the House, a box of clears that the President would not veto the Freedmen's Bureau bill; and sent his torient to the member's desk marked From a victim of misplaced confidence. thus making the floor of the House the scene his sense of the way his purty would regard the

We do not see how, as politicians, the radicals could pursue any other course than the one they have adopted. The President has done his best to render them and their policy odious. It the Union is restored without negro suffrage they have no future. Arithmetic enough to add the white voters of the South to the Northern note for General McClellan is all that is needed to demonstrate that the Republican party will be a minority the moment the Union is restored The radicals have nothing to hope afterwards. nor anything to expect meanwhite from submis sion to the policy of the President. If they must sink into obscurity, they had rather go down as martyrs than as apostates. No part remains open to them but a tierce war upon the President. We subjoin some specimens of the temper in which they are conducting it:-

(Forney on the President.) Yesterday's speech of the Fresident is a fragrant supplement to the veto—a misty exemplification of the new heralding, that loyally, not freason, is the crime to be punished and made infamous. Nobody has yet been found, not even a Copperhead, to justify its collinous abuse and starwering once As I read it, I noted how it has alarmed the architects of the new perty, and added confidence and cencert of action t the Republican co umne.

(corney at a later date.)

There is not a Union member in either b anch of Congress whose table is not revered with the fierces: denanciations of Andrew Johnson. Noverhave I shown such an uprising. It is not extincited in better scorn & stupendous instatitude, but horror bitter scorn at stupendous instatitude, but horror at a bet-ayar coming from a source in which such unstanted confidency had een repoxed. The Revoltion itself was a great betrayal an organized instating and moteching document. But here is an act of individual implicate, so coll-blooded in its preparation, and intended to work such ratal consequences, that even the spirit of the Reveilon pales its inseffectual fires before it. For who can tell, unless the patriotic American poole become an irrest tible and instant unit (aries they boldly put awa from them, and repulse with indignantiation the trifles, consisting of their own money and their own offices, in the hands their own money and their own offices, in the hands of a mise custodian), what extremes this ideal blow will not reach? No our doubts now that unless there is a new and rarer virtue in the masses, the Nahona. Constitution will be maintained as a bul wark for slavery in a nother form in the South.

* * I he American people soon rose to new sacri-* The American people soon rose to new sacri-fices when the blow that kined Abraham Lincoln temporarily presurated their hores; a. q. they will soon rise from their last misfor une, which, though not less expected, is scarce y less calamicous than the catastrophe of the 14th of April, 1865.

The storrent of delirious and infuriated vita peration, this loaming at the mouth like a dog in the agonies of hydrophobia, attest the heat of Congressional atmosphere which breathes. The following, from the Pittsburg Gazette, is a tair sample of the way the speech and veto take with the cooler radical press of the interior:-

Our private advices from Washington all concur that the President's demonstration at the theave, on the 22d Instant was most indecent and disrepuon the 12d instant was most indecent and descept table. The volum ser counsel of the as-assus of President Lincoln were head actors in the performance. Wretches who depored the escape of the Vice President from the kinit of the as-assus were there to applied. Betret, the ex-Mayor of Washinsten, who was in bort Lanyette; one man who was in the Old Capitel on suspicion of being one of the assasins every one of the leading assession ists, and their fellows of high and low degree, were all on the side of the President. Mr Thomas B Florence was Ma tor of Certmonies, and the televist of admiswas Master of Ceremonies, and the tickets of admis-sion to the theatre bors his signature—a name, in the judgment of all Hepablicans saved from heing inta-mous only by temp contemp tible, the speeds of the President at the White House,

in its matter and surroundings, appalled the Conservatives. They tolerraphed to Mr. Seward, at New York, to take care and not commit himself, and this explains why his speech was tame spiritless, and, in the conservations of the conservatio

Seward. McCulloch, Welles, and Denison are with the President. S anton, Harian, and Speed de with the President. Stanton, Harian, and Speed do not consent to his new policy.

There is no truth in the statement that the radicals have driven the President into antaronism to them. For aix months the President has been deliberately shaping affairs to make just the present issue with Congress and the country. His scheme is precessly as we have foreshadowed it for some weeks past. The Bouthern Rebels, the Northern Copperheads, Free Trade Republicans, and that suripe of Union Democrats whose anxiety extended only to the preservation of the national unity, are to be mondled into a new party. This is the length and the breadth of the scheme. The combination is, indeed, formidable. Of course, subterfuges of various sorts will be used to induce genuine Republicans to give in their adhesion to it. The present indications are that the masses of the Republicans will stand fast by their principles and organization. principles and organization.

ROSPECTUS

OF THE

CARSON

GOLD MINING COMPANY.

CAPITAL STOCK \$500,000

NUMBER OF SHARES, 50,000.

Par Value and Subscription Price, \$10.

WORKING CAPITAL, \$50,000.

OFFICERS:

PRESIDENT, COLONEL WILLIAM B. THOMAS.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER, pro tem, J. HOPKINS TARR.

> SOLICITOR, WILLIAM L. HIRST, Esq.

> > DIRECTORS,

COLONEL WILLIAM B. THOMAS. CHARLES S. OGDEN. EDWIN MIDDLETON ALEXANDER J. HARPER. WILLIAM BERGER.

The Land of this Company consists of about 120 Acres, in Neckienburg county North Carolina, about 33 miles from the town of Charlotte.

On this property fifteen shafts or pits have been opened On this property fifteen shatts or pits have been opened and sunk to various depths, from 16 to 85 feet, demonstrating the existence of three parallel veins of ore of about 2 feet in width and about 15 feet apart, conversing to a comeon centre at the depth of about 15 feet, forming one immense mass or vein of ore, extending in ength through the property more than haif a mile. There are also on this property of the veins of ore unexplored. All these ores are known as the Brown ores, and are very rich, yielding an average of about 2500 per ton in gold, the above results having seen demonstrated by the rude working of the mines for several years past, the risk of investment in undeveloped property is not incurred, and by the application of modern mining and resucing machinery the company anticipate an immediate and large return for their money.

Having an ore that readily yie'ds \$200 per ton, some estimate can be made of the value or his property. With the present mine ricet system or mining, ten tons of this ore can be taken out and reduced daily from every shart opened, at an expense not exceeding \$25 per ton leaving a net daily profit or \$1750 for each shaft worked by the Company

The large working capital reserved will enable the Company at once to procure and erect the best mode, machinery for manipulating the ores, by pressure of which These mines, whilst they produce ores richer than those of Colorado or Kevada, have many advantages over them, particularly in an abundance of in-1 and cheap labor, and the facility with which they can be orage during the enthe year; whilst twose of Colorad nd Nevada can only be worked during the war

A test assay of an average (specimen of the ore from the Carson Mines was made as lare as the 27th or January of the present year, as will appear from the fol-lowing certificate of Frocessors Booth and Garrett, the Assayers of the Philadelphia Mint:—

PHILADELPHIA, January 27, 1863 Dear Sir:-We have carefully assayed the sample of ore 110m "Carson Mine." North Carolina, and find it to yield ten onness nine pennyweights or pure gold to the ton of ore. The coin value is therefore \$216.02 per ton or ore.

Yours, respectfully

BOOTH & GARRETT.

Dr. M. B. TAYLOR, No. 404 Walnut street, Philad. Subscriptions to the Capital Stock will be received at the Office of the Company, Fo. 407 WALNUT Street, where samples or the ore may be seen, and null informa-

LIQUORS.

W. HAMMAR Importer and Wholesale Dealer in Foreign

AND FINE OLD WHISKIES,

BRANDIES, WINES.

No. 620 MARKET STREET. PHILADELPHIA.

NATHANS & SONS IMPORTERS OF

BRANDIES, WINES, GINS, Erc. No. 19 N. FRONT STREET,

PHILADELPE LA.

MOSES NATHANS, HORACE A. NATEANS, ORLANDO D. NATHANS.

TEAS, &o.

1 EAS REDUCED TO \$1, AT INGRAMS Ton Watchouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. ROASTED COFFEE REDUCED TO 30 CTS.

40°C, BEST MILD COFFEE, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 438, SECOND Street. TEAS AND COFFEES AT WHOLESAL prices, at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 of SECUND Street. Try them.

GEEN COFFEES FROM 22 TO 28 CTS. Found at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 SECON1 Street. 127 them.

STOVES RANGES, &c. CULVER'S NEW PATENT DEEP SAND-JOINT

HOT-AIR FURNACE

RANGES OF ALL SIZES. ALSO, PHIEGAR'S NEW LOW PRESSURF STEAM HEATING APPARATUS.

CHARLES WILLIAMS No. 1182 MARKET STREET.

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 384 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE HERD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE STAMPS OF VERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY OF HAND, AND SANY AMOUNT.

FINANCIAL. COOKE & CO., No. 114 S. THIRD STREET, BANKERS,

AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

U. S. 61 OF 1881, 5.20a, OLD AND NEW. 10-40s; CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, 7-80 NOTES, 1st, 2d, and 3d Series.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made; btocks Bought and Sold on special business accommodations reserved for

PHILADELPHIA, February, 1886.

U. S. SECURITIES. A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO., BANKERS & BROKERS,

16 S. THIRD ST. 3 NASSAU ST.

PHILADELPHIA. NEW YORK. STOCKS AND GOLD

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. 21 DAVIES BROTHERS.

No. 225 DOCK STREET, BANKERS AND BROKERS.

BUY AND SELL UNITED STATES BONDS, 1881s, 5-20s, 10 40s. UNITED STATES 73-10s ALL ISSUES. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS Mercantile Paper and Loans on Co laterals negotiated.

Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. HARPER, DURNEY & CO.,

BANKERS, STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS, No. 55 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks and Loans bought and sold on Commission Uncurrent Bank Notes, Coin, Etc., bought and sold. Special attention paid to the purchase and sale of Oil Stocks. Deposits received, and interest allowed as per agreement.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BAN

HAS REMOVED

During the erection of the new Bank building, No. 805 CHESNUT STREET

7'30s, WANTED.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &o OPENING.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.

THURSDAY, MARCH I, A NEW LINE OF

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS. No. 814 CHESNUT Street.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE. PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS

WINCHESTER & CO.

SILBERMAN & CO., IMPORTERS OF S. FANGY GOODS, No. 13 N. FOURTH Street,

No. 13 N. FOURTH Street,

Portemennales, Pocact Books Purses, Travelling Bags,
Eatches Dressing associations, Verting
Desks, Portiolios, Work Boxes, Jewe, Boxes, Photograph Alsums, Opera Gasses, Field Glasses Spectacles,
Card Cases China and Glit Ornaments, Pocket Cutlery,
Razors Cembs, Brusnes, Fortumery, Soans, Fans, Hair
Nets, Han Ornaments, Steel Jewelry, Jet Goods, Cornellan Goods, Bracelats, Neck aces, Bet Clasps, Studs,
sleeve Buttons, Scarf Pins, Scarf Rings, Silk Watch
Guards, Leather Guards, Steel and Plated, hains Watch
Keys, Shaw, Pins, Violen Strings, Beads of all kinds,
Delis, Kubber Balls, Jominoes, Dice, Chesamen Chess
Feards, Backgammon Beards, Playing Cards, Pocket
Flasks, Drinking Cups, Tobacco Pipes, Tobacco Boxes,
Tobacco Foaches, Match, Boxes, Pipe Stems, Oiga
Tubes, Cigar Cases

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—THE undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is repared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vesses to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrasted to him for repairs.

Cantains or Agents Ship Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to resair are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper Paint for the preservation of vessels' bettoms for this city, I am prepared to turnish the same on favorable cerns.

JOHN H. HAMMITT.

Kensington screw Dock,

The VENUES STAMPS. REVENUE STAMPS.

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS

AT FLORENCE SI WING MACHINE CO. SOFFICE,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO. SOFFICE,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street
One door below Seventh street.
The mest liberal discount allowed.

MONUMENTS, TOMBS, GRAVE-STONES, Etc. ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS,

TOMBS, AND GRAVE-STONES Will be seld cheap for cash. Work sent to any part of the United States,

HENRY S. TARR.
MARBLE WORKS,
124wfm Ro. 710 GREEN Street, Philadelphia. DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, AND CATARRH.—
J. ISAACS, M. D., Professor of the Eye and Ear
treats all diseases appertaining to the above members
with the utmost success. Testimonials from the most
reliable sources in the city can be seen at his office, No.
5 in PINE Street. The Medical Faculty are invited to
accompany their patients a he has no secrets in his
practice.

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUES AS HERETOFORE. STAMPS OF EVE Y DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AN ANY AMOU HIS